

Limits on Large Extra Dimensions Based on Observations of Neutron Stars with the Fermi-LAT

Fermi-LAT Collaboration

M. Ajello^a L. Baldini^b G. Barbiellini^c D. Bastieri^d K. Bechtol^a R. Bellazzini^b B. Berenji^a E.D. Bloom^a E. Bonamente^e A.W. Borgland^a J. Bregeon^b M. Brigida^f P. Bruel^g R. Buehler^a S. Buson^d G.A. Caliandro^h R.A. Cameron^a P.A. Caraveoⁱ J.M. Casandjian^j C. Cecchi^e E. Charles^a A. Chekhtman^k J. Chiang^a S. Ciprini^l R. Claus^a J. Cohen-Tanugi^m J. Conradⁿ S. Cutini^l A. de Angelis^o F. de Palma^f C.D. Dermer^p E. do Couto e Silva^a P.S. Drell^a A. Drlica-Wagner^a T. Enoto^a C. Favuzzi^f S.J. Fegan^g E.C. Ferrara^q Y. Fukazawa^r P. Fusco^f F. Gargano^s D. Gasparrini^l S. Germani^e N. Giglietto^f F. Giordano^f M. Giroletti^t T. Glanzman^a G. Godfrey^a P. Graham^a I.A. Grenier^l S. Guiriec^u M. Gustafsson^d D. Hadasch^k M. Hayashida^a R.E. Hughes^v A.S. Johnson^a T. Kamae^a H. Katagiri^w J. Kataoka^x J. Knödseder^y M. Kuss^b J. Lande^a L. Latronico^b A.M. Lionetto^z F. Longo^c F. Loparco^f M.N. Lovellette^p P. Lubrano^e M.N. Mazziotta^s P.F. Michelson^a W. Mitthumsiri^a T. Mizuno^r C. Monte^f M.E. Monzani^a A. Morselli^z I.V. Moskalenko^a S. Murgia^a J.P. Norris^z E. Nuss^m T. Ohsugi^r A. Okumura^a E. Orlando^a J.F. Ormes^{aa} M. Ozaki^{ab} D. Paneque^{ac} M. Pesce-Rollins^b M. Pierbattista^m F. Piron^m G. Pivato^{ad} S. Rainò^f M. Razzano^b S. Ritz^{ae} M. Roth^{af} P.M. Saz Parkinson^{ae} J.D. Scargle^{ah} T.L. Schalk^{ai} C. Sgrò^b E.J. Siskind^{aj} G. Spandre^b P. Spinelli^f D.J. Suson^{ak} H. Tajima^a H. Takahashi^{al} T. Tanaka^a J.G. Thayer^a J.B. Thayer^a L. Tibaldo^d M. Tinivella^b D.F. Torres^h E. Troja^q Y. Uchiyama^a T.L. Usher^a J. Vandenbroucke^a V. Vasileiou^m G. Vianello^a V. Vitale^z A.P. Waite^a B.L. Winer^v K.S. Wood^p M. Wood^a Z. Yangⁿ S. Zimmerⁿ

^aStanford University, Applied Physics Department, Physics Department, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, W. W. Hansen Experimental Physics Laboratory

^bINFN and University of Pisa

^cINFN Trieste
^dINFN Padova
^eINFN Perugia
^fDipartimento Interateneo di Fisica dell'Università e Politecnico di Bari and INFN Sezione di Bari
^gLaboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, École polytechnique
^hInstitut de Ciències de l'Espai
ⁱINAF-IASF, Milano
^jLaboratoire AIM, Saclay
^kArtep, Inc.
^lASI Science Data Center
^mLaboratoire Univers et Particules de Montpellier
ⁿStockholms Universitet
^oINFN and University of Udine
^pNaval Research Laboratory, Space Science Division
^qNASA Goddard Space Flight Center
^rHiroshima University, Physical Sciences Department
^sINFN Sezione di Bari
^tINAF Istituto di Radioastronomia, Bologna
^uUniversity of Alabama in Huntsville
^vThe Ohio State University
^wIbaraki University
^xWaseda University
^yIRAP CNRS
^zINFN Roma Tor Vergata
^hINFN Perugia
^zBoise State University
^{aa}University of Denver
^{ab}Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science (JAXA)
^{ac}Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, München
^{ad}University of Padova, Fisica
^{ae}University of California, Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics
^{af}University of Washington
^{ah}NASA Ames Research Center
^bINFN and University of Pisa
^{aj}NYCB Real-Time Computing Inc.
^{ak}Purdue University - Calumet
^{al}Hiroshima University, Astrophysical Science Center
 E-mail: bijanb@alumni.stanford.edu, elliott@slac.stanford.edu,
johann.cohen-tanugi@lupm.in2p3.fr

Abstract. We present limits for the compactification scale in the theory of Large Extra Dimensions (LED) proposed by Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, and Dvali. We use 11 months of data from the Fermi Large Area Telescope (Fermi-LAT) to set gamma ray flux limits for 6 gamma-ray faint neutron stars (NS). To set limits on LED we use the model of Hannestad and Raffelt (HR) that calculates the Kaluza-Klein (KK) graviton production in supernova cores and the large fraction subsequently gravitationally bound around the resulting NS. The predicted decay of the bound KK gravitons to $\gamma\gamma$ should contribute to the flux from NSs. Considering 2 to 7 extra dimensions of the same size in the context of the HR model, we use Monte Carlo techniques to calculate the expected differential flux of gamma-rays arising from these KK gravitons, including the effects of the age of the NS, graviton orbit, and absorption of gamma-rays in the magnetosphere of the NS. We compare our Monte Carlo-based differential flux to the experimental differential flux using maximum likelihood techniques to obtain

our limits on LED. Our limits are more restrictive than past EGRET-based optimistic limits that do not include these important corrections. Additionally, our limits are more stringent than LHC based limits for 3 or fewer LED, and comparable for 4 LED. We conclude that if the effective Planck scale is around a TeV, then for 2 or 3 LED the compactification topology must be more complicated than a torus.